FEBRUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3062.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1789.

## *Public Sale of Real Eſtates,*

Of JOHN PERRY and JAMES PERRY, of the county of Weſtmoreland, BANKRUPTS.----On MONDAY, the 23d day of March next, at the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, will poſitively be ſold,

A Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, 70 acres of which are firſt rate bottom, about 25 acres in good timothy, 25 acres of upland cleared, the remainder well wooded, chiefly walnut; on which are erected a griſt mill, nearly new, ſtone foundation, 40 feet by 30, one pair country ſtones, two boulting cheſts with good cloths, fit for merchant and country work, with ſcreen, ſcales, &c. within 200 yards of the river Monongahela, down which boats can tranſport flour almoſt all times of the year to Fort Pitt; a ſhingled dwelling-houſe, diſtillery, and ſeveral other out houſes; a ferry acroſs the Monongahela, public roads leading to Fort Pitt, Waſhington, Summeral's and Read's ferries on the Youghagania; on this tract there is a young orchard of 50 apple trees.

One Tract of Land, ſituate on Swickley creek, about 5 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland, containing 315 acres of warranted land, about 50 acres cleared, 15 of which are under timothy meadow, and 60 or 70 acres more may be made: there are on ſaid place a griſt and ſaw mill, commonly known by the name of Perry's mill, a good two ſtory log houſe, with a ſhingled roof, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, diſtillery and ſeveral other out houſes: it is well ſituated for cuſtom to the mills, being in a German ſettlement. On this tract there is a coal bank within 200 yards of the houſe, an apple orchard, and is a good ſtage for a tavern, ſtore, or any public buſineſs, public roads leading paſt it from Bedford to Pittſburgh, and ſeveral other ways; at preſent leaſed at 75l. per annum.

One Tract near Summeral's ferry, on Youghagania, and about two miles from Mercel's mills on Swickley creek, containing 279 and 7-8ths acres of patented land, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fence; on which there are a dwelling houſe, a double barn, and ſeveral other out houſes, in Weſtmoreland county, about 25 miles from Fort Pitt.

One undivided Half Part of a Tract of Land held by location, adjoining the former and Summeral's ferry, containing about 280 acres, of which there are 40 or 50 acres cleared; there are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, and about 60 or 70 acres of firſt rate bottom on the river.

One Tract of Land on Chartier's creek, about four or five miles from Pittſburgh, containing about 300 acres, chiefly walnut land, on which there is a ſmall improvement; in Waſhington county.

One Lot in the town of Pittſburgh, No. ------

One Tract of Land, held by warrant, on Turtle creek, adjoining Monongahela river and Braddock's Fields, containing 327 acres; there are about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling houſe, peach orchard, and about 50 acres of excellent bottom land; in Allegany county.

One Tract, held by application, containing 314 acres, adjoining the former and William Powell's land; on which there is a ſaw mill on Turtle creek.

One Tract of Land, called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres; on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a tub mill has been erected; about half a mile from Connemough river, in Weſtmoreland county.

Five Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres, ſituate on Crooked creek, in Weſtmoreland county; all excellent arable land.

One Tract containing 40 acres of patented land, ſituate on Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat; adjoining lands of General Hand and others, in Waſhington county.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Aſſignees.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

Southwark, January 20, 1789.

LEFT at the ſtable of John Manderfield, a grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about ſix years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Alſo a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about ſix years old. The perſon who left them ſays his name is Chriſtian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, ſandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and lame of one hand; he ſays he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. Since the firſt advertiſment the letters R. P. are diſcovered on the near Buttock of the Grey Mare. They will be ſold on the 7th of February next, for their charges, by ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Conſtable.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

WAS taken from a negro man, named TOM, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a Silver Faced WATCH, with the maker's name on it, London. Whoever will prove their property, and pay charges, may have her again, by applying to PETER OZEAS, in Arch-ſtreet. The number of the Watch, inſide, has been altered. ‡

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A MILL, ſituate on Brandywine creek, Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, 34 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Downing's-town. A large ſtone mill houſe, two pair of ſtones, one of which are as good French burrs as any in the ſtate, boulting cloths of an excellent quality, and other materials ſuitable for either merchant or country work; likewiſe 36 acres of land adjoining, 20 of which are cleared, ſeven acres meadow, chiefly watered, banks in good graſs, a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, log barn and ſtables, and a large garden well pailed in. The ſaid premiſes are ſituated on a public road, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, or other public buſineſs, and very convenient for the wheat trade from Lancaſter county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‖ EVAN JONES.

### *Proceedings of the Legiſlature of New-York.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

[ *Continued from our laſt.* ]

MR. Jones.—The ſubject, Mr. Preſident, which has occaſioned the preſent conference, having been explained by thoſe gentlemen who have gone before me, I proceed to ſhew the reaſons that induced the aſſembly to frame the bill in the manner they have done; and why they cannot agree to the amendments of the ſenate.

Sir, The conſtitution of the ſtate, under which all our powers are derived, was formed before the confederation, in which there is proviſion made for the appointment of delegates to Congreſs—our general government had not then aſſumed a form, and as it was uncertain what the form of it might be, it is to be inferred that the conſtitution contemplated delegates to a general government, however it might be formed. The aſſembly therefore ſay, that as the conſtitntion of the ſtate points out the mode which they have inſerted in the bill, there is no diſcretion left in the legiſlature. But, ſir, they do not reſt the matter here; they ſay that the rule laid down in the conſtitution is a wiſe and judicious one, in as much as thereby an election is enſured, however the opinions of the two houſes might differ. By the amendment propoſed, it appears to them that a difference between the two houſes might embarraſs the public buſineſs, and probably leave the ſtate unrepreſented. In this view of the matter, they think a joint ballot a happy expedient to enſure an election; that thereby the ſtate may never loſe its repreſentation. And I hold it to be a principle not to be departed from; for if we do, we ſhall have no certainty of being repreſented in the national government. It muſt therefore be conſidered as a wiſe proviſion in the conſtitution of the ſtate. When the confederation was formed, it was therein declared that the delegates to Congreſs ſhould be appointed in ſuch manner as the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates ſhould think proper. The legiſlature of this ſtate, therefore, conceiving themſelves bound to purſue that plan marked out in the conſtitution, have conformed their proceedings to it from that time to the preſent day. Gentlemen have urged that there was a Congreſs at the time our conſtitution was formed; this, ſir, is true; but neither the power of that Congreſs, nor the form of their proceedings, were defined. It was undoubtedly intended to form a conſtitution of ſome kind; the conſtitution of the ſtate therefore contemplated a general conſtitution, not the Congreſs that was then formed. At the time the election was to be made under the confederation which was acceded to by the legiſlature of this ſtate as well as of others, they proceeded upon the ſuppoſition that the conſtitution of this ſtate was obligatory upon them; the ſenate then made no difficulties—no extraordinary privileges were contended for; nor was public buſineſs embarraſſed with conſtitutional queſtions and delays. True it is that the form of the general government has been altered, by giving to it an additional branch—and by adding an executive; but ſtill the ſtates are to be repreſented, and the ſenators to be choſen by them, in a great degree, hold the ſame place that the delegates to Congreſs now do: They are to be the repreſentatives of the ſtates. The former only operated on the ſtates, as ſtates, the latter, not only on the ſtates, but the people; hence the neceſſity of the houſe of repreſentatives, which are the repreſentatives of the people, and the ſenate, which is compoſed of the repreſentatives of the ſtates. The aſſembly therefore in framing the bill for carrying into effect the conſtitution of the United States ſuppoſed themſelves bound to purſue, ſo far forth as the conſtitution of this ſtate pointed out the mode, that plan which is inſerted in our bill. Had it been expreſly altered by the new conſtitution, we muſt have ſubmitted to it. But the conſtitution of the ſtate not being altered in that particular, the aſſembly are bound by it, and conceive it their duty to conform to the rule preſcribed therein; more eſpecially as upon an inveſtigation they conceive it conformable to the new conſtitution. Theſe were the reaſons that induced the aſſembly to frame the bill in the manner it now ſtands; and I truſt that theſe reaſons are ſolid. Why, ſir, ſhould we depart from the mode pointed out by the conſtitution; is it not to be adhered to? Why deviate from it unneceſſarily? Why launch into experiments, the effects of which we only conjecture?

But, ſir, it ſeems that the objection is founded upon the choice being required to be made by the legiſlature; I readily agree that the ſame words in the ſame ſentence, and in the ſame inſtrument, unleſs there is ſomething to controul them, muſt mean alike. And alſo I am ſure that the word legiſlature in the confederation, meant the ſame thing as the word legiſlature in the new conſtitution. The word legiſlature undoubtedly muſt mean the ſame thing in both caſes.

It was mentioned by one of the gentlemen that the ſenate had ſent up two bills which had been rejected. I take it to be foreign to the preſent ſubject to go into any conſideration of the reaſons that induced the aſſembly to reject thoſe bills; but, ſir, I truſt they can give good ones. In the courſe of the buſineſs it is aſked who are the legiſlature? It is the ſenate and aſſembly, and true it is that they are diſtinct and independent branches in acts of legiſlation; but they are not ſo in electing members of Congreſs, as appears by the conſtitution. The bills that were ſent to the aſſembly propoſed modes, that did not accord with the idea of an election by the ſenate and aſſembly. Theſe bills propoſe to appoint the electors and ſenators by an act of the legiſlature, a mode not required by the new conſtitution, and directly repugnant to our own. I mention this in order to ground another important obſervation; it is ſaid that the terms *appoint* and *elect* are ſynonimous; that we ought not to conclude from it either the one thing or the other; and as a farthar illuſtration of the principle, an inſtance is produced of the word *elect* in the conſtitution of this ſtate, where it ſpeaks of the appointment of a treaſurer. I ſhall readily admit that the words are to receive a reaſonable conſtruction in connexion with the other ſentences. Upon this ground it is, that the aſſembly ſuppoſe that the words in the new conſtitution and the words in the confederation are ſynonimous. The new conſtitution ſays the ſenate ſhall be choſen by the legiſlature; this clearly means an election; but if it could not be connected with other parts of the conſtitution, I ſhould admit that the word *choſen* might have the meaning which the ſenate aſſign to it, but when we come to conſider the 4th ſection of the firſt article, which declares that " the time, place and manner of holding *elections* ſhall be preſcribed by the legiſlature; but the Congreſs may alter ſuch regulations;"—what is the plain idea there? is it not that there ſhall be an *election?* In paſſing an act can it be called an election? Will any gentleman ſay it is poſſible to preſcribe the time, and place, and manner of paſſing an act?—we cannot. Hence it is concluded that the amendment is not conformable to the conſtitution of this ſtate, or of the United States, which ſpeaks of an election, and ſuppoſes an election. To do it by a law, the council of reviſion muſt alſo have a voice in the buſineſs, and if three men in that body ſhould be oppoſed to the bill, it puts it in the power of a minority in either houſe to prevent an appointment. There is, Mr. Preſident, a great difference between legiſlative acts, and other acts that are to be done by the legiſlature; if one act propoſed by either branch of the legiſlature fails, ſtill the government is not at an end; but if they are to make an election of officers, without which the government cannot operate, then the principle which operated well in the other inſtance would be deſtructive in this; it would defeat the very government itſelf. It is reaſonable therefore to ſuppoſe that the framers of the new conſtitution intended that the mode to be preſcribed ſhould be ſuch as would ſecure an election, hence it is that the term muſt mean an election in the way the word is commonly uſed. If, ſir, the amendment ſhould be acceded to, it forever puts it in the power of any thirteen men in the ſenate to defeat any election at all;—that a majority ſhould be able to do this in ordinary caſes of legiſlation is nothing; but that a ſyſtem ſhould be formed to give this power of defeating the government itſelf to ſo ſmall a majority is dangerous, and unconſtitutional. It is urged that upon the principle as it ſtands in the bill, forty-eight men could controul the ſenate, but I would aſk which is the moſt ſafely to be truſted—forty-eight, or thirteen. In the firſt caſe the principle is, that the majority make an election, in the latter, the ſmaller number controuls the whole. Would it be wiſe to form a law on this principle, to put it in the power of ſo ſmall a number to defeat the election? It is urged that the propoſition in the amendment is fair, that the ſenate and aſſembly each chooſe one out of two nominated by the other houſe. This cannot be called an election; it is confining the election in both inſtances to a ſingle perſon. But this is not the ſtrongeſt objection; it is true, that at this time the legiſlature are to chooſe two ſenators; but the probability is, that for years to come, we are never to chooſe more than one. This one, then, the ſenate and aſſembly are to chooſe by concurrent reſolution—if they diſagree, they are to go on non-concurring, till one or the other be tired out. The natural tendency of ſuch a mode is to create and keep a continual ſpirit of party throughout the ſtate.

Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that if there is a conteſt that either houſe will agree to the nomination of the other—nothing in ſuch a caſe can determine, unleſs one or the other yield up their opinion. In our mode of each man giving his vote according to his conſcience, there muſt be an election; in the mode propoſed by the ſenate, one or the other muſt ſubmit, or there can be no election.

But I would again remark, Mr. Preſident, upon the firſt ground-work of this buſineſs, why are we to depart from that rule we find ſtated in the conſtitution? But admitting that we were not obliged to adhere to it, and that we were at liberty to exerciſe a mere diſcretion, is there any reaſon why we ſhould ſo ſoon leave our conſtitution and travel into the wide field of conjecture?—In the opinion of the aſſembly it is not prudent, nor proper, to depart from the ſtate conſtitution, only where the conſtitution of the United States has made it neceſſary. It is ſaid that the conſtitution of the ſtate is abrogated in this inſtance, if it is, I cannot ſee any part of it that is good.—But, ſir, without dwelling on that point, I ſay an election can be made conformable to the conſtitution of this ſtate, and the conſtitution of the United States. Theſe reaſons induced the aſſembly to paſs the bill in the manner they have; and the reaſons I have mentioned are ſome of thoſe which have induced them to non-concur the amendment. I truſt that they are ſufficient—that they are ſolid, and ſuch as ought, and I hope will, induce the ſenate to recede from their amendments; in this caſe all miſchief will be prevented, and an election will be the event. Upon the whole I muſt conceive that the mode propoſed in the bill is not only the moſt prudent, but is agreeable to our conſtitution, which we are bound to adhere to. With reſpect to the arguments of the ſenate, that the rule laid down in the conſtitution is not obligatory, that the authority under which we act is a new grant of the people, and that therefore the ſenate have a right of a negative which they cannot give up, is quite new to me—I confeſs I cannot ſee from whence they are taken; on the contrary, I believe that the conſtitution of the ſtate is not abrogated, but that it applies to any general government, let it be called by what name it will. That our conſtitution has been altered no man will deny—but with reſpect to the part ſo altered we differ materially;—but even on that ground, ſuppoſing the clauſe in queſtion was altered, is it not reaſonable, do not our conſtituents expect it from us, that we ſhould conform our acts to the conſtitution we have always lived under?—I would aſk, therefore, as the mode propoſed by the aſſembly accords with our own conſtitution, and does not oppoſe the ſpirit of the new conſtitution, why we ſhould heſitate to adopt it? The amendment of the ſenate does not accord, but is directly

contrary to the conſtitution of this ſtate, and of the United States. Beſides, in its operation, this defect will reſult, it is impoſſible to ſay whether there will, or will not be an election; is this a proper mode? I truſt that the ſenate, upon reflection, will ſee that the ground on which the bill has been paſſed by the aſſembly is proper, and that the reaſons which have kept them from agreeing to the amendment are alſo juſtifiable.

I have hitherto confined myſelf to the firſt article of the amendment, I will juſt obſerve that the laſt article is nearly in the ſame ſituation; what therefore applies to the one will apply to the other; for tho' the words are not the ſame in both caſes, the thing itſelf differs little. It has been remarked, by one of the ſenate, that they are alike; ſir, there is a difference---the Congreſs have no controul over the ſtate with reſpect to the electors---the ſtates may exerciſe their diſcretion on the mode of chooſing them---but in the other inſtance, the Congreſs will have a right to alter and controul our laws. This, however, makes no material difference in the caſe before us.

I ſhall ſay but a few words with reſpect to that amendment which reſpects the diviſion of Weſt-cheſter county---it is of little importance, perhaps, whether the amendment is made or not; but I truſt that the reaſons that operated in the aſſembly are ſolid---and that they ſtand unimpeached.---True it is that we have no way to come at the number of inhabitants in each town; it is impoſſible to determine with preciſion. But, ſir, the ground upon which a gentleman of the ſenate has made a calculation is ſo manifeſtly wrong, that I will prove that the bill ought to ſtand as it is; the ſingle ground of calculation is, there are twenty-one towns in the county of Weſt-cheſter, and then, in order to form a ratio, the ſuppoſition is made that each town contains an equal number of inhabitants---now it is a fact well known, that the town of Moriſſinia does not contain freeholders enough to make town officers----it is a fact alſo well known, that Pelham, Maroneck, Harriſon, and I believe ſome other towns, are nearly in the ſame ſituation. This ſhews the uncertainty of any calculations on the ſubject. The aſſembly being of opinion that their diviſion is neareſt the truth, have therefore the higheſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the ſenate will recede from this amendment.

Mr. Duane. Mr. Speaker, The managers on the part of the honorable aſſembly, as well as the two gentlemen appointed with me by the ſenate, having performed the taſk aſſigned them, it now remains for me to cloſe the preſent conference.

I need not, ſir, repeat at large the clauſes of the bill, and the amendments now under conſideration. It will be ſufficient to premiſe that the firſt reſpects the manner of appointing the ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the Congreſs of the United States. The bill propoſes that they ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of the aſſembly collectively, in which caſe numbers would preponderate. The amendment aims at ſecuring to each houſe diſtinctly, an equal right in the appointment, in *their legiſlative capacity*. A ſimilar proviſion is made by the bill for chooſing the electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident for the United States, and an amendment is offered by the ſenate in the ſame ſpirit as the firſt. The other amendment adds the town of Poundridge and Bedford, in Weſtcheſter county, to the election diſtrict, which includes the county of Dutcheſs, as deſcribed in the bill. The ſenate truſts, ſir, notwithſtanding the reaſons which have been urged on the part of the honorable aſſembly againſt the two amendments firſt taken notice of, it has appeared, and will be more fully manifeſted, that they are founded on conſtitutional principles, which cannot be ſhaken; and that the laſt would render the lower diſtricts more equal in the number of voters.

It were to be wiſhed, in the courſe of theſe debates, every thing foreign had been laid aſide, and the amendments alone examined on their true merits. Our attention would then have been fixed on its proper object. But ſince a latitude has been taken, before we proceed to the principal points, it may be of uſe to notice ſome of the obſervations which fell from the managers of the honorable aſſembly, which probably cannot elucidate the ſubject before us, and might well have been ſpared. One of theſe honorable gentlemen was pleaſed to make remarks on two bills which the ſenate had ſent down to the honorable aſſembly for their concurrence; one reſpecting the appointment of ſenators, the other the electors. That they were rejected, one would have thought ſufficient to place them out of the reach of any comment at this conference.---The ſenate, however, cannot omit this opportunity, ſince it is introduced, to ſuggeſt the motives which induced them to wiſh that three ſeparate bills, inſtead of one, might have been agitated, for carrying the conſtitution of the United States into effect. They foreſaw the embarraſſments which would accompany the progreſs of this buſineſs.---Under preſent circumſtances the electors for the executive could not be choſen by the people. The conſtitution then could only be fulfilled by providing three different modes for the appointment of electors, ſenators and repreſentatives to the Congreſſional aſſembly: They therefore conceived it the wiſeſt and ſafeſt courſe to effect theſe appointments by diſtinct bills, that there might be a chance of partial ſucceſs, if one or more failed. And, ſir, may it not yet be regretted, on an occaſion of ſuch vaſt moment, that the ſentiments of the ſenate did not meet with the approbation of the honorable aſſembly. One of your honorable managers has been pleaſed expreſly to declare, that the amendments would be a ſacrifice of the rights of the people, and that rather than make that ſacrifice, it would be better that the ſtate ſhould go unrepreſented in the general government. Sir, if this ſhould be the ſenſe of the honorable the aſſembly, and it does not become me to queſtion it, by hazarding all in one bill, the whole body of the people may go unrepreſented in the aſſembly of the Congreſs. The ſenate, ſir, would conſider this as a great public calamity; highly diſſatisfactory to the ſtate, whether it reſpects the opinions of thoſe who are deſirous of giving the new conſtitution an experiment in its preſent frame, or of thoſe who wiſh it may be ſpeedily amended by another convention. This reflection makes the deeper impreſſion, becauſe the clauſe which concerns the election of repreſentatives by the people ſeems ſo capable of accommodation, the diſpute turning on an eſtimate of numbers in two towns, founded in neither houſe confeſſedly on concluſive facts.

Sir, an honorable gentleman has been pleaſed to ſay that the ſacred obligation of an oath binds the honorable aſſembly to a choice of ſenators by joint ballot, in the mode preſcribed by the conſtitution, and that therefore they cannot depart from it. But this is begging the queſtion; it is the great object of the conference, as to two of the amendments, to examine whether the ſtate conſtitution has in this caſe a binding force, and the affirmative can only be deduced from reaſon and argument. If it has no force, the oath muſt be out of the queſtion.---The ſenate are not inſenſible of the excellency of the ſtate conſtitution, nor of their duty to preſerve and defend it. Under that conſtitution it is that they claim an equal ſhare of legiſlation with the honorable houſe of aſſembly, and ground their right to offer the preſent amendments, as an independent branch of the legiſlature.

An honorable gentleman has been pleaſed to offer ſome reflections on the manner in which the general conſtitution was ratified by the ſtate convention. The ſenate, ſir, do not perceive the force or propriety of theſe reflections. It is enough for this legiſlature that the people, by their convention, have aſſented to and ratified it. On us it is binding. Arguments cannot be neceſſary to prove it, the very bill now under conſideration is calculated to carry it into effect, recognizes it, and demonſtrates its authority.

The honorable gentleman, who immediately preceded me, has amuſed us ſome time by a criticiſm on the different import of the terms elect and appoint. The ſenate deem this alſo among the moments that have been miſpent; but as it was urged with ſeriouſneſs, it will be taken up in the courſe of our remarks on the ſubſtantial parts of this conference, to which we ſhall now proceed.

*(To be continued.)*

---

WILMINGTON, *(N.C.) Dec.* 25.

Capt. Swain, of the Wilmington Packet, on his paſſage from Charleſton to this port, on the 17th inſtant ſaw a ſhip that was upſet, near Bull's Iſland; all her lower maſts ſtanding, about 150 tons burthen, ſingle deck, with bright ſides; ſuppoſed to be loaded with Northern pine boards---could diſcover no marks by which it might be known from whence ſhe was, or her name.

We have ſince been informed, that the above ſhip belonged to Boſton, and was bound from L'Orient to Charleſton; but unfortunately ſtruck on Cape Rouſain, where the Captain and crew were obliged to abandon her, and proceeded in their boat to Charleſton.

Capt. Latimer, on the 29th ult. off the bar, took up the maſt of a veſſel, ſuppoſed to belong to a ſchooner that ſailed from Charleſton for this port, commanded by Captain Lard, which has not been heard of.

BALTIMORE, January 27.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamſburg to his correſpondent in this town, dated Jan.* 6.

"We have loſt one of our moſt worthy characters in the death of General NELSON; he is a loſs to this ſtate, as well as to the whole circle of his acquaintance. From his firmneſs and abilities, I had a great deſire that he ſhould have gone to the new Congreſs---Our federal friend-------, in Glouceſter, will be one. It is to be hoped that the ſouthern ſtates, in general, will be cautious in ſending young gentlemen who may form (as perhaps too many have done) their deareſt connexions, and eſtabliſh their neareſt intereſts with our rivals. We are in hopes that Congreſs will ſit as long in Williamſburg as it has in New-York, until ſome middle latitude is permanently fixed upon. I ſuppoſe you call Baltimore the centre peg; but here we ſay Frederickſburg. To the North they never ſeem to have an eye to New-Virginia, Kentucky, the Carolinas and Georgia; but it muſt be hinted to them, or we ſhall ſhortly, very ſhortly perhaps, have another Congreſs at Richmond. It will never do for you *Northern Lads* to be all *Freemaſons*, and keep us out of the ſecret, I am ſorry that North-Carolina will not be repreſented, as that is a great, growing and rich ſtate. Kentucky, which promiſes to be ranked amongſt the beſt and richeſt ſettlements in the union, ought not to have a preference of Carolina, as to fertility of ſoil and other advantages. I am acquainted with both, by land and water---and if I may venture to hazard an opinion---I doubt not but when Virginia and Carolina ſhake hands with a hearty good will, Norfolk will riſe up, *Phœnix-like*, and be the Amſterdam of America, whereſoever our Sages may determine to fix the *Hague*."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 13.

On Wedneſday laſt, the legiſlature made choice of the following gentlemen, as electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States:---Hon. Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thomſon, John Sulivan, and John Parker.

Owing to a diſagreement between the two branches of the legiſlature, relative to the mode to be purſued in the choice of electors, the buſineſs was procraſtinated until near twelve o'clock at night---the ſenate inſiſting on holding their right in a negative on the houſe; and the houſe equally tenacious of their privileges, inſiſting, that in the preſent inſtance the ſenate had no right of controuling the choice of the houſe, but that in chooſing electors both branches ſhould join and proceed to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary ſtep, it was conſidered by the houſe, would be eſtabliſhing a dangerous precedent, an adherence to which might at ſome future period fatally affect the privileges of the people. The obſervations made by the members of the ſenate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and firm---thoſe of the houſe, ingenious, deep and well digeſted. This legiſlative conteſt terminated, however, in the lower branches acceding to the propoſal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected---the houſe "*at the ſame time ſolemnly proteſting againſt the ſaid mode of choice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this houſe, the preſent mode of appointing electors ought not to be conſidered as eſtabliſhing a precedent, or drawn into example, or inſiſted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of electors.*"---What rendered the above circumſtance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the ſpectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromiſe did not take place before the cloſe of the day, New-Hampſhire would loſe the honor of giving her ſuffrages for a Prefident and Vice-Prefident of the United-States, and thereby be prevented from paying the tribute which her citizens owe to the great American FABIUS.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8.

The inhabitants of this metropolis may anticipate with pleaſure the approaching adminiſtration of the new fœderal Congreſs; for although the blind policy of this ſtate induces them to perſevere in their antifœderal meaſures, yet ſcarcely a doubt need be entertained but the new Congreſs will grant us a ſeparation from the neſt of freebooters in which we are at preſent unhappily entangled, and whenever this ſhall be effected, Maſſachuſetts will not heſitate to receive us under her foſtering protection. Long has the cup of bitterneſs been allotted to our portion, and our palates have become quite habituated to the unpleaſant draught: but thoſe who have experienced the ills of misfortune can beſt tell how to improve the ſunſhine of proſperity, when it falls to their ſhare to enjoy it.

Could we open the volume of futurity, and read the page which the imparial hiſtorian will dedicate to the memory of the tranſactions of our government, bad as is the opinion we entertain of our rulers, a ſtill more horrid idea would be formed of their conduct; and the ſoul now given over to apathy, would rouſe from its ſtupor, and exclaim, Is this to be told to poſterity!---Yes would be the anſwer that would ſuggeſt itſelf; and your children's children will curſe with a *maranatha* thoſe who wantonly proſtrated juſtice at the ſhrine of ungodlineſs, and ſhrouded iniquity in legal robes.

*Jan.* 17. It muſt give pleaſure to the friends of home manufactures, remarks a correſpondent, to be informed that John Brown, Eſq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only ſon, are cloathed in the fabrics of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that the yarn was all ſpun by a woman of 88 years of age---a monitory leſſon to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power. The loweſt manufacturer, ſays Monſieur Neckar, who furniſhes a ſingle bale of goods for ſale, does more to retain the ſolid coin in the kingdom, than the ableſt banker, or the moſt ſkilful financier.

A correſpondent obſerves, that he attended on the 15th inſt. as a ſpectator to view the new Slitting-Mill fully at work. The operations were, firſt, cutting off cold bars of iron, of various ſizes, with a pair of large ſhears, into pieces from about 13 to 20 inches in length. Theſe pieces were then put into an air-furnace, and heat with ſeacoal, charcoal, coal-brands and dry pitch pine wood, till they were in a white heat; they were then taken out one by one, and put into the rolling-mill, which plates and draws each piece from three to five feet long, according to the length of the bars, and of a thickneſs ſuitable to the ſize of 10d. nails, but may be varied to other ſizes as they are wanted. As the flatted bar leaves the rollers, a perſon receives and puts it into the cutters, ſtanding in the direction of and at a proper diſtance from the rollers, and is there cut into five or more rods, according to the width of the flatted bar. Theſe rods are then taken out on the oppoſite ſide the cutters, and laid in heaps for packing, in bundles of half a cwt. each. There are two large water-wheels, one carrying the rollers, the other the cutters. The whole appeared to be performed with great eaſe both to the workmen and the mill, though the force applied is doubtleſs very great, and the conſtruction and workmanſhip of every part are ſuch as do honor to the conductors and the ſeveral mechanics employed therein. There were a great number of ſpectators, of both ſexes, to view this intereſting and novel manufactory in this ſtate, and their countenances beſpake the pleaſure and ſatisfaction they felt on the occaſion---the buſineſs evidently appearing to be highly uſeful to the public, and it is hoped will prove profitable to thoſe immediately concerned. The mill ſtands about two miles weſt of the great bridge, in ſight of the great country road to Connecticut, and is ſo convenient a ſituation for an extenſion of the iron buſineſs, that it is hoped a forge will be annexed, to which the people in the weſtern parts of the country may carry their coal, and receive pay in nail-rods, which every family that has children growing up might work into nails, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon. Iron ſhovels, iron hoops, and plate-iron for many uſes, may be now manufactured in this neighbourhood as cheap as can be imported from England. By an eſtimation our correſpondent has made, this mill, by its ordinary daily work, will ſlit rods ſufficient to keep 300 nailers conſtantly employed, a number that this county may eaſily, the next winter, furniſh in that uſeful buſineſs, being but about thirty-four perſons in each town, the labour of which will be clear gain, as none can doubt there are now more than that number of boys unemployed. By working double handed, the mill may ſlit double the quantity of rods, and of courſe furniſh the demand from every part of this ſtate, and the adjoining towns in the neighbouring ſtates. From its advantageous ſituation, near water carriage, it may be expected that nails and iron ſhovels will ere long become a very conſiderable export from this town, to effect which the more ſpeedily, it is hoped every friend to our own manufactures, or to this country, which is eventually the ſame, will diſcourage the uſe of foreign articles of theſe and all other kinds that we can make equally good ourſelves.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

By Mr. B. Livingſton, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had paſſed both houſes, preſcribing the time and manner of chooſing Repreſentatives to the Congreſs of the United States;----By this bill the ſtate is divided into ſix diſtricts, each diſtrict is to chooſe one Repreſentative---but the electors are not confined in their choice to a perſon reſident within their own diſtrict---That on Wedneſday laſt a bill directing the mode of chooſing Senators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference in this bill and that clauſe in the former one which gave riſe to the late conference between the two houſes, and occaſioned the loſs of the whole election bill. It was not thought, when Mr. Livingſton came away, that the ſenate would give their aſſent to it. Mr. Harriſon moved the ſaid amendment which he had done to the firſt bill, which was loſt by about the ſame majority.

The bill to empower the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, to raiſe by tax the ſum of £13,000, for the indemnification of the perſons who had lent their credit to compleat the fœderal building in the city of New-York, had alſo paſſed both houſes, and lay with the Council for reviſion, who have doubtleſs, before this time, given their conſent to its becoming a law.

*Jan.* 29. The ſituation of affairs in Europe, ſays a correſpondent, is particularly critical. The Emperor of Germany, and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, are engaged in a war with a power, hitherto accounted formidable; and the Sovereigns of France and England are reported to be dangerouſly ill. Denmark and Sweden have commenced hoſtilites, of which Pruſſia and other German powers cannot be ſuppoſed to be indifferent ſpectators; the Republic of the United Netherlands is far from being in a ſtate of compoſure; the Helvetic Body, luckily free from domeſtic contention, is, as uſual, diſpoſed to accommodate its neighbours with mercenaries; and the Italian States will probably invite hoſtilities by not being able to repel them. That a general, or, at leaſt, a widely extended war, will ſoon take place, is highly probable: and after a lamentable effuſion of blood, the laurel perhaps will be won by the leaſt worthy.

The Hon. Mr. Gerry, of Middleſex diſtrict, Maſſachuſetts, has ſignified his unwillingneſs to ſerve as a repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, by an addreſs to the electors of that diſtrict, in laſt Thurſday's (Boſton) Independent Chronicle, wherein he fully ſtates his reaſons.

We hear from the Yonkers, that a leanto, in the poſſeſſion of Col. H. Hughes, and occupied as a ſtore for a number of articles, caught fire laſt Thurſday evening, and before it could be diſcovered, the fire had got to ſuch a head, that the whole building, with every thing in it, were entirely conſumed; by which means a conſiderable part of the poſſeſſor's public papers, with ſome private property, were loſt.

As every material change in a government may be aptly called a revolution, the late alteration in our fœderal ſyſtem is entitled to that name. When other nations, who valued, and underſtood the rights of men, were oppreſſed by domeſtic tyrants, or foreign conquerors, they were obliged to have recourſe to war; which more frequently proved unfavourble, than friendly to liberty. But the cauſes which induced the citizens of the United States to effect the late important change, were of a different nature. They experienced no uſurpation of their rights, and dreaded no danger of reſtleſs ambition. Neither a frantic multitude, headed by a Marius; nor a confederated nobility, ſubſervient to the views of a Sylla, diſturbed their peace, or meditated the overthrow of freedom. Their exertions during the war had been crowned with ſucceſs, becauſe the ſpirit of the people made amends for the defects of the government. But, although triumphant in war, the confederation was indebted to the exigences of peace; and the very great temptations afforded by commerce debilitated true induſtry. Much is expected from the new government; and that it is capable of confering a number of benefits, cannot be doubted; but without the co operation of the great body of the people, its effects will be vain, and its wiſdom ineffectual.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 4.

Among other means to leſſen the enormous expences of our *State* Government, it is propoſed, when the ſtate convention meets, to make the following alterations in the *State* Conſtitution.

1. To aboliſh the unweildy and expenſive Executive Council, and to place all the Executive power in a Governor choſen by the people at large.

2. To divide the legiſlature into *two* branches, and to reduce the whole number of both to about 60 members, to be elected *alternately* every *two* years, and to be eligible during the pleaſure of the people.

3. To have Magiſtrates recommended by one of the Houſes of Aſſembly, and appointed by the Governor.

We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place on the Suſquehanna has lately made two barrels of ſweet oil (equal to the preſent olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by ſimple expreſſion. One half of the ſmalleſt ſpecies of theſe nuts, viz. the *ſhell-bark*, yielded by an experiment 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from theſe delicious nuts has been uſed in diet, and from the want of oil of an inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every day's experience ſerves to convince us of the reſources of our country for wealth and happineſs. The hiſtorians of future ages in recording the events of the American revolution will probably write as follows, "The United States publiſhed a declaration of their independence upon Great-Britain on the 4th of July, 1776---But this was only a nominal act. They returned in the year 1783 to their ancient habits of affection and dependence upon Great-Britain. Their cloathing---furniture---carriages, and many articles

of their provisions were all of British manufactory. In vain did the British ministry neglect and insult their returning attachments. It was not till the year 1788 that the Americans awaked from their sleep on the lap of their step-mother, and proclaimed, by their industry and œconomy, that they were an independent people."

We hear that the manufactory of pot-ash, which has lately been established at Sunbury, is in a flourishing way. It appears that 13124 barrels of that valuable article of commerce were exported last year from the city of New-York.

It is to be lamented, that the laws of this state are so badly executed, that they are generally treated with the most sovereign contempt. The election returns for fœderal representatives, from some of the counties, instead of being made in *ten days*, were kept back *four weeks*. Those for electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States have not yet been made from all the counties. QUERE, as this is the day appointed for the meeting of the electors, in their respective states, is Pennsylvania, like New-York, to look on as a silent spectator? And shall a few antifœderal sheriffs (or prothonotaries) be suffered, with impunity, thus to trample on the laws, and render the fœderal state of Pennsylvania the scoff of the union?

It is with great pleasure we behold the *same* fœderal spirit pervade the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The union in spirit and conduct, and the immense resources of these states, must prove an over-balance, in influence, to all the distracted councils of the antifœderal and less connected states. It is to be hoped they will always remember, that they have but *one* interest as well as *one* spirit. By these means they will become the asylum of peaceable and honest emigrants, and, hereafter, the objects of imitation of their less wise united sister states.

*Reasons for incorporating the city of Philadelphia.*

1st. It will lessen the number of the poor, and of course lessen the weight of taxes for their maintenance.

2d. It will be the means of inviting Congress and strangers of distinction to settle among us.

3d. It will save many thousands of pounds a year to the state, which are expended by the legislature in making laws for internal government of the city.

4th. It will deliver the city from the oppression of trading justices; and the disgraceful mode in which they are elected.

5th. It will be the means of having our streets kept clean, and our pumps in good order.

6th. It will prevent many irregularities which are committed in the city on Sundays.

7th. It will be the means of introducing many wholesome regulations into the city, which will contribute to its health, order and happiness.

It is to be hoped, says a correspondent, the present Assembly will do away the present disgraceful test-law. There are many thousands of good fœderalists who never will vote at our elections while that weak and unnecessary law is in force. Virginia, and the governor of Canada, have already taken advantage of our folly; they invite Quakers, and other sects who are opposed to oaths, and promises of fidelity to government, to come and settle among them, and assure them of perpetual exemption from those disgraceful badges of tyranny, which were invented at a time when kings and priests shared between them the dominion of mankind. It is said, that thirty families of the people called Menonists are about to emigrate from Lancaster county to Niagara, on purpose to avoid the disagreeable consequences of our ridiculous and tyrannical test law.

*Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentlemon in Providence, Rhode Island.*

"Although the Creeks have ceased hostilities for the present, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray sent us word lately, that he will strictly attend to the suspension of hostilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

"A banditti of rascals, consisting of 70 or 80 men, from the Bahama islands, have lately arrived in the southern pars of our state, professedly to join the Indians and plunder the state. They have an armed vessel in one of the Indian rivers, south of Augustine, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may see what you have to expect, should it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the present poor, weak and unenergetic government of the United States.

"Our crops have been good this season---we have produced from 12 to 15000 barrels of rice, which sells at 10s6 per cwt. 4000 hogsheads of tobacco, which now goes at 16s4, with other kinds of produce in the same proportion.

"Our old state constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single House of Assembly, is found so defective, that a Convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are, that the new one shall be nearly similar to the new fœderal constitution---am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the new government."

On Saturday last arrived here, the brig Revolution, Capt. Kean, from Batavia, in the East-Indies, after four months passage.

*Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 14, 1788.*

"On the 12th of June we spoke Captain Barry, in the Streights of Sunda, all well on board.

"The Dutch and Malaese are at present much engaged in war throughout the Chinese seas; two of their European Indiamen have been captured this season, one of whom has been since retaken in an engagement with frigates on that station.

"This is the most destructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low situation, and impurity of its waters; there are few that visit this port, without experiencing the effects of both.

"Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire, which still continues; in consequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

*Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, Nov. 11.*

"Our last harvest of wheat hath proved very deficient, both in quantity and quality. The price of superfine flour is got up to 18 livres for 112lb. and that of good wheat to 56 livres for eight bushels, Winchester measure, both with very brisk demand."

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on Friday, the 16th ult. the following gentlemen were duly elected members, viz.

Honorable David Reddick, Esq; menber of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Don Diego de Gardoqui, Envoy from the Court of Spain to the Congress of the United States of America.

Rev. Dr. Collin, Rector of the Swedish church, Philadelphia.

David Brearly, Esq; Chief Justice of New-Jersey.

M. Stainshy, professor of natural philosophy at Prague.

M. St. Jean de Crevecœur, Consul of France at New-York.

John Cox, Esq; of Bloomsbury, New-Jersey.

Dr. Blagden, Secretary of the Royal Society, London.

Petrus Camper, of Friesland, member of the Royal Societies of London and Paris; and of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg and Edinburg, &c.

Baron de Heynitz, Professor of the Academy of Arts at Berlin, and Minister of mineral department to the King of Prussia.

Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, late of the Univerity of Pennsylvania, now of Edinburg.

M. Arthand, President of the Society of Philadelphia Cape Francois, St. Domingo,

M. Moreau de St. Mery, Conseiller au Conseil Superieur, de Cap Francous, &c.

Signior Joseph Migual de Flores, President of the Royal Society of History, &c. at Madrid.

Charles Stuart, M. D. F. R. S. of Edinburg.

William Patterson, Esq; late Attorney-General of the state of New-Jersey, and member of the General Convention.

Dr. Minto, Mathematical Professor in the College at Princeton, New-Jersey.

Charles Pinckney, Esq; South-Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Ashbell Green, late Professor of the College of New-Jersey---now of Philadelphia.

William Findley, Esq; late member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

J. P. Brissot de Warville.

Rev. Mr. Burgess Allison, of Bordentown, New-Jersey.

Benjamin Rittenhouse, Esq; of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Pole, Surgeon, Fellow of the Corporation of Surgeons, London----also, Fellow of the London Medical Society, and a Member of Guy's Philosophical Society.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
SAMUEL MAGAW, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. the following officers were duly elected.

Benjamin Franklin, President.

Vice-Presidents --James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose.

Secretaries---Benjamin Rush, Casper Wister, jun.

Treasurer---James Starr.

Counsellors---William Lewis, Miers Fisher, William Rawle, John D. Coxe.

Committee of Correspondence---James Pemberton. Benjamin Rush, Caleb Lownes, Richard Wells, William Rogers, Casper Wister, Samuel P. Griffiths.

Electing Committee---Thomas Harrison, Nathan Boyce, James Whiteall, John Todd, Thomas Armatt, John Warner, Jacob Shoemaker, jun, John Kaighn, Caleb Attmore, Joseph Budd, Joseph Moore, John Oldden.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

*By the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth, passed on the 4th day of October last, entituled, "An Act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and for appointing Electors on the part of this state for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States," elections for such Electors were held, on the first Wednesday in January last, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the several counties of this state. AND WHEREAS it appears, from the returns transmitted to the Secretary of this Council, that *Edward Hand, George Gibson, John Arndt, Collinson Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilson, James O'Harra, David Grier, Samuel Potts* and *Alexander Graydon*, are highest in votes as electors aforesaid. NOW WE, the Supreme Executive Council of the said commonwealth, do hereby make known and declare, that *Edward Hand, George Gibson, John Arndt, Collinson Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilson, James O'Harra, David Grier, Samuel Potts* and *Alexander Graydon*, are according to said returns highest in votes, and in consequence are duly elected and chosen as Electors of and for this state, for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

*GIVEN in Council, under the hand of His Excellency* THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.*

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

*(Attest)* CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

On Sunday last, the 1st, inst. P. M. Fareinheit's thermometer stood at

| | Degrees |
|---|---|
| 4 o'clock | 10 |
| 5 | 8 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 9 | 3 1-2 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 12 | 0 |
| Monday morning, at | |
| 6 o'clock | 5 below 0 |
| 7 | 4 |
| 8 | 2 1-4 |
| half past 8 | 0 |


## TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground, situate in Brandywine hundred, county of New Castle, and state of Delaware; bouded on the south by the road leading from Wilmington to Philadelphia, 40 feet; on the east by a lot of George Paulson, 330 feet; on the north by Nathan Milner's lot, 40 feet; and on the west by Vandeveer-street, 330 feet, containing 13200 square feet; whereon is erected a stone house 37 by 34 feet, elegantly constructed and situated, overlooking all the mills and harbor, part of the town of Wilmington, the Christiana and Delaware rivers. Being situated in a lively village for business, it will suit either for a store, a public house of entertainment, or a private gentleman's residence. Enquire of James Gibbons, Esq; Wilmington, Mr. Israel Whelen, Philadelphia, Mr. William Kerlin, Chester, Mr. Richard Cheyney, or of the subscriber in Chester county.

January 20, 1789. † RICHARD THOMAS.

N. B. Immediate possession can be given.


## SHERIFF'S SALES.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce-street, between Front and Second-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-street aforesaid, 17 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet or thereabouts; bounded on the east by ground of , on the west by ground of Joseph Few, on the south by ground of Leham, and on the north by Spruce-street aforesaid; subject to a grond-rent of 20l. per annum, and is a good stand for a store, &c. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Town (Coppersmith) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the house of ----- Davis, Inn-holder, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, on the Bristol road, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain frame messuage, a barn, and tract or piece of land, containing about 12 acres, situate in Oxford township, Philadelphia county; bounded by lands of John Connely, Sarah Vandergrift, and by the Bristol road, about 8 miles from the city: Taken in execuion, and to be sold as the property of David Derickson, by JAMES ASH, Shriff.


# TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cros Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

January 30.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

ON a late examination of the stock of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, the following BOOKS appear to have been kept out considerably beyond the time allowed by the rules of the institution.---Those persons who have them are earnestly requested to return them immediately, to prevent the necessity of putting the notes in suit.

They may be sent to the Company's apartments, in Carpenters Hall, on the forenoons of *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, between the hours of THREE and EIGHT o'clock; or to the house of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street.

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Librarian.*

QUARTO.

Fortis's Travels into Dalmatia.
Franklin on Electricity.
Hanway's Travels, vol. 1.
Bower's hist. of the Popes, v. 1.
Shaw's Bacon, vol. 3.
Blackwell's history of the court of Augustus, vol. 3.

OCTAVO.

Milton's Poems.
Savary's Letters on Egypt, v. 2.
Memoirs of Fothergill, &c.
Ancient Universal History, v. 4.
Cæsar's Commentaries.
Derham's Physico-Theology.
History of the Revolutions in Sweden.
Sherlock on Death.
Two volumes of Pamphlets.
Gill on Prophecy.
Sherlock on Providence, 4 vols.
Every man his own Lawyer.
System of Agriculture.
Art of Logic and Rhetoric.
Ray on the Wisdom of God.
Burn's Justice 3 vols.
Ruin & Recovery of Mankind.
Gibson's Farrier.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Moore's Travels.
Moore's Fables.
Cheyne's Philosophical principles.
Cockburn's South Sea Journey.
Sherlock's Discourses, 4 vols.
Apothegmatum.
Court Miscellany.
Hasselquist's Travels.
Complete Housewife.
Whytt on the Nerves.
Erasmus on Folly.
Town and Country Magazine.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Saxe's Reveries.
Stith's History of Virginia.
Thornton's Plautus, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, vols. 1 & 4.
Johnson's Shakespear, vol. 7.
Pope's Works, vol. 3.
London Magazine, vols. 33, 48 and 53.
Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 2, 13, 15, 19, 22, 30, 36 & 57.
Debates of the House of Commons, vols. 6, 15 & 16.
Universal Modern History, vols. 1 & 44.
Biographical Dictionary, vol. 2.
Monthly Review, vols. 38, 60 and 63.
Life of Marlborough, vol. 1.
Annual Register for 1758, 1765.
Rowning's Philosophy, vol. 1.
Hanmer's Shakespear, vol. 3.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Martin's Philosophy, vol. 3.
Entick's History of the War, vol. 2.
Universal Magazine, vols. 1, 3, 24 & 33.
Ker's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Gulliver's Travels, vol. 2.
Levius's Roman History, vol. 1.
The Gardener's Dictionary v. 1.
Historical Register, vol. 1.
American Magazine for 1758.
Robertson's History of Charles the Vth, vol. 3.
Kalm's Travels, vol. 1.
Langhorn's Plutarch, vols. 4, 5.
Marshall's Travels, vol. 3.

DUODECIMO.

Rowe's Letters on Friendship, 2 vols.
D'Argeu's Memoirs, vol 1.
A volume of Pamphlets, numbered 795.
Dryden's Juvenal.
King of Prussia Campaigns.
Bellisarius.
Robinson Cruso, 2 vols.
Pompey the Little.
Constantia Philips, 3 vols.
Boyle's Voyage.
Walter's Works.
Rowe's Works, 2 vols.
Ladies Library, 3 vols.
Colden's History of the five Indian Nations, 2 vols.
Miscellany Poems.
Bruyer's Works, 2 vols.
Echard's Gazetteer.
Harvey's Meditations, 2 vols.
Continuatian of the Turkish Spy.
Leonidas.
Cornaro on long life.
Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Roscommon's Works.
Pitt's Vida.
Beattie's Poems.
Pennington's Letters, 4 vols.
Milton's Paradise regained.
Harris's Trigonometry.
Carew's Life.
The English Theatre, 8 vols.
Centlivre's Works, 3 vols.
Voltaire's Age of Lewis XVth, 2 vols.
Dryden's Works, 2 vols.
History of Greece.
Cotton's Works.
Goldsmith's Essays.
Wilkes's Letters.
Adventures of Telemachus.
D'Arville's Memoirs, vol. 2.
Female Spectator, vol. 1.
Turkish Spy, vol. 3.
Naval History, vol. 1.
History of Louisiana, vol. 1.
Narrative Companion.
Granger' Tybullus, 2 vols.
The Reverie, 2 vols.
Journey to the World under ground.
Ward's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Landsdowne's Works, 3 vols.
Gentleman's Library improved.
Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds.
Voltaire's History of Charles XIIth.
Hale's Contemplations.
Collin's Works.
The Idler, 2 vols.
Pearsal's Contemplations.
Creation, a Poem.
Croxall's Esop's Fables.
Peruvian Tales, 2 vols.
Pantheon.
Hutchinson's introduction.
Harris's Algebra.
Philip's Poems.
Harneck's Devout Exercises.
Voltaire's Works, vols. 11, 14 and 28.
Plato's Works, vol. 2.
Select Trials, vol 2.
Buccaneers of America, vol. 2.
The Rambler, vol. 2.
Pope's Homer, vol. 1.
Spectator, vol 9.
Rollin's Ancient History, vol. 4.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vols. 1 & 3.
Memoirs of Pompadour, vol. 1.
Voltaire's State of Europe, vols. 1 & 2.
Thomson's Works, vol. 3.
Prior's Poems, 2.
Citizen of the World, vol. 1.
Addison's Works, vol. 2.
Ladies Library, vol. 1.
Sevigne's Letters, vol. 3.
Beauties of Nature and Art, vols. 7, 9 & 14. tf

## To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may best suit,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premises convenient buildings, with a sufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield township, Chester county, near the premises. tf.

CAME to the plantation of William West, in Chester township, a brown MARE COLT, rising three years old, with a small dim star in her forehead. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges to the subscriber, on the premises, may have her again. † WILLIAM WILSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Bucks county, Plumsted township, about the 15th of December, 1788, a black MARE and bay COLT, the mare is about 11 years old, had on a bell and chain locked, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. † JOHN HEVRENER,

# *Public Sale of Real Eſtate.*

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of the following property, belonging to the eſtate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be ſold.

No. 1. A Two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finiſhed, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it ſtands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river for a conſiderable diſtance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are ſome fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence.

2. A lot on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water ſtreet, and extending 264 feet, with the ſame front on Front-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are ſundry fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, ſtable and chaiſe houſe.

3. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe on Germantown Main-ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-ſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one-ſtory building, that has been occupied as a ſtore; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe-houſe and ſtable; in the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow---ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about ſix acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premiſes there is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, 40 by 20 feet, lately finiſhed, with two rooms on a floor; ſituate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires. This place commands a beautiful proſpect of the river, and has a valuable ſtone quarry convenient to the landing---ſubject to a ground rent of 7 and 4 10ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and alſo to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premiſes there is a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; ſituate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norriſtown, and very convenient to ſeveral lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths buſhels of wheat per annum.

7. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, encloſed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are ſaid to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe and barn; ſituate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving leaſe for 10 years paſt.

9. Twenty-ſix tracts of patented land in late Weſtmoreland now Allegany county; ſituate about ſeven miles from the town of Pittſburg, one from the river Ohio, and oppoſite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's iſland, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 104. *containing* | 216 *acres and* | 56 *perches with allowance.* |
| 105. | 206 | 20 |
| 106. | 331 | 96 |
| 107. | 349 | 80 |
| 110. | 349 | 80 |
| 112. | 349 | 80 |
| 113. | 331 | 96 |
| 114. | 237 | 8 |
| 119. | 250 | |
| 120. | 250 | |
| 121. | 237 | 80 |
| 122. | 237 | 80 |
| 123. | 250 | |
| 124. | 250 | |
| 125. | 250 | |
| 126. | 250 | |
| 127. | 250 | |
| 128. | 250 | |
| 129. | 237 | 80 |
| 130. | 237 | 80 |
| 131. | 250 | |
| 132. | 250 | |
| 191. | 206 | 58 |
| 192. | 206 | 58 |
| 195. | 206 | 58 |
| 196. | 206 | 58 |

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; ſituate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was ſurveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in purſuance of ſundry land office treaſury warrants, iſſued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was ſurveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greateſt part of this land is ſaid to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and the third above Spruce-ſtreet; containing 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the ſame front on Dock-ſtreet; on which front there is a new two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houſes are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ buſhels of wheat.

13. A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and ſquare of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreet, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, with ſome excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreets, and 187 feet from Cheſnut towards Market-ſtreet; on which there are two brick-kilns, ſheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north weſt corner of Fourth and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-ſtreet, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet on Eighth-ſtreet, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-ſtreet, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry alley, and oppoſite to the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-ſix lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locuſt to Walnut-ſtreet, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-ſtreet, the moſt of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-ſix lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-ſtreet to Broad-ſtreet, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-ſtreets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-ſtreets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

*The following* GROUND RENTS,

22. Iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workſhop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north eaſt corner of Locuſt and Ninth-ſtreets, 29 feet on Locuſt-ſtreet, and 46 feet on Ninth-ſtreet, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-ſtreet, forty-ſix feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Aſſignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

---

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

*Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan.* 6, 1789.

---

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Yateman, Thomas Wiley and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caleb Wiley, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

---

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſhton, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Vaughan, Richard Dutton, jun. and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Walters, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

---

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, on the north branch of Brandywine creek, containing 532 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Jonathan Wynn, William Branſon, William Brown and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Richard Robinſon, and wife, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

---

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 63 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Garrett, and lands late of James Parker and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Parker, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

---

Cheſter county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, and alſo a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Cheſter county, both to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

---

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

---

Reading, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 11th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, in the borough of Reading and county of Berks, three meſſuages and tenements, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Prince-ſtreet, in the ſaid borough, marked in the general plan thereof No. 297; bounded on the north by Richard-ſtreet, eaſtward by a 20 feet alley, ſouthward by a lot marked in the ſaid plan, No. 300, and weſtward by Prince-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet: Seized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Joſeph Collier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

---

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by † GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

---

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by † GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

---

## *Doway Tranſlation of the Bible.*

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

# The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.---with NOTES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS edition will follow verbatim the tranſlation executed at Doway.

II. It will be printed in one large quarto volume---on the ſame kind of type, as fine paper, and with the ſame number of pages, [984] as the Oxford edition of the Bible.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be ſix Spaniſh milled dollars; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing----the other on delivery of the book neatly bound.

IV. As ſoon as 400 copies are ſubſcribed for, it will be put to preſs, and compleated without delay.

V. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed, as patrons of the work.

*** Subſcriptions received by the Right Rev. Dr. John Carroll, and the Reverend Charles Sewall, in Baltimore; the Rev. John Aſhton, Whitemarſh, Prince George's county, Maryland; Rev. Thomas Diggs, Mellwood, in ſaid county; Rev. Robert Molyneux, Bohemia, Cæcil county; Rev. L. Neale, and Rev. -------- Doyle, Port-tobacco; Rev. Ignatius Matthews, Rev. Auguſtus Jenkins, and Rev. John Boarman, Newton, Charles county; Rev. Henry Pile, Newport, in ſaid county; Rev. James Walton, St. Inigo, St. Mary's county; Rev. Francis Beeſton, Rev. Lawrence Graeſsl, and Rev. Thomas Keating, Philadelphia; Rev. James Pellentz, York county, Pennſylvania; Rev. William O'Brien, New-York; the different bookſellers throughout the continent, who ſell the American Muſeum, and by

the public's humble ſervant,
MATHEW CAREY.

*Philadelphia, January* 26, 1789.

---

# American Manufactured

*Glauber Salts* and *Sal Ammoniac*,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Iſaac Bartram, *Apothecary*,

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

---

The Public at large are hereby informed, That, notwithſtanding *a Merchant's* 'Change is opened at the *City-Tavern*, the

# Old *Pennſylvania* Coffee-Houſe

IS not *yet* annihilated, but open for the reception and accommodation of *Farmers*, *Mechanics*, *Millers*, *Captains of Veſſels* and others, as well as *Merchants*: and where almoſt all the public prints, Magazines, &c. of America (and thoſe of Europe, as often as they come to hand) are regularly filed for their peruſal, information and entertainment----And that, as uſual, good and conſtant attendance will be given by their very humble ſervant.

Jan. 21, 1789. ALBERT WARNICK.

---

## *TO BE LET,*

And entered upon the firſt day of June next, or ſooner, if required,

AN excellent ſtone Houſe, 42 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, containing a hall in front 38 feet long, and 18 feet wide, one parlour 22 feet ſquare, an office 18 by 16, four chambers, good garrets, houſe-keeper's room, kitchen, waſh-houſe, and cellars under the whole. A garden containing an acre, about three acres round the houſe piece of meadow, large ſtone ſtable and out houſes, with a good well of water near the kitchen door, ſituated in the county of Northampton, upon the river Lehigh, within a quarter of a mile of Allen-town, and ſix miles from Bethlehem, known by the name of *Trout Hall*, a very eligible ſituation for any gentleman that has an inclination to remove into the country.

At the end of a year, a very fine farm, conſiſting of 300 acres, with a quantity of watered meadows on it, tenant's houſe, barn and ſtables, adjoining the above mentioned place, may be rented, if required. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

---

## *To be SOLD at private Sale,*

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, Cheſter county; there are on the ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe part logs and part ſtone, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, about 12 acres of good meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 36 acres of upland cleared, and good for ſpring or winter grain, with the conveniency of water in each field, the remainder well timbered. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 20, 1789. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

N. B. If not ſold it will be rented. †

---

## *TO BE LET,*

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted Tavern and Plantation, known by the name of the *Sorrel Horſe*, ſituated in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Lancaſter. The houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. are commodious and in compleat repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the premiſes on Thurſday, the 5th day of February next,

¶ THOMAS PAUL.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1789.

N. B. To prevent trouble, none need apply but ſuch who can be well recommended, as being qualified for the buſineſs.

---

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.